

WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1899.

Clean and Crisp.

Read The Intelligencer.

10 Cents a Week.

PRICE TWO CENTS. CON CHAINS

VOLUME XLVII-NUMBER 125.

A MATTER OF FORM.

Contest of Seats in House Nothing

THE COMMITTEE'S SESSIONS

Might Just as Well Have Been Dis-

MR. VIA WILL BE UNSEATED.

- It will be Declared that Neither Gentleman in the Taylor County Scat Will be Vacant Until the Regular Committee on Privileges and
- Elections Acts in the Matter-Little Change in the Senatorial Situation. Democrats Conspiring to Delay the Republican Caucus—It will be held on Monday Night Unless Something Unforeseen Happens.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 13 .- The lay and night at Charleston has been in remarkable contrast to what the two preceding days have been, in that matters have been more quiet between the ontending parties, and there have been few important developments in the sen-atorial situation. It was not until late dermant situation, for since 7 o'clock the special house committee on privileges and elections, have been having under consideration the question of the prima facle title to the scats held by Brohard (Republican), of Taylor coun-

Brohard (Republican), of Taylor county, and Via (Republican), of Monroe county. Of course the results were a foregone conclusion, but that did not werent the able counsel on both sides from delivering elaborate arguments to make up the records in the case. In the Monroe case the argument by Hon. J. Holt, for the Democratic claimant, which was delivered last night, was responded to by Attorney General Rucker, on behalf of Via, the Republican claimant. Mr. Rucker's address covered the entire ground in the most elaborate manner, sustaining the records, Mr. Via's rights and Secretary Dawson's right to certify him as the possessor of the title.

Democracy Warned.

He warned the Democratic majority of the committee that it was endowed

with a great responsibility, and that by the character of the verdict the people would render judgment. It was an eloquent argument and based upon precedent and the evidence in the case.

At the conclusion of Mr. Rucker's speech, Mr. Hoit, the Democratic counsel briefly responded to one or two of Mr. Rucker's points and incidentally mentioned the Taylor county case, expressing his conviction that in the latter matter the duty of the committee would be that neither claimant possessed a legal certificate, each being signed by but one commissioner and declaring the seat vacant, pending an investigation by the regular house committee on privileges and elections. This mittee on privileges and elections. This is in accord with the Democratic pro-

is in accord with the Democratic programme.

Delegate McLure, of Ohio county, moved that the committee report to the house that the committee could not report to the most of power to send for an extension of power to send for ballots and other records.

Chairman Morrow ruled this out of order on the ground that the resolution creating the committee only provided for the determination of the prima facie of temporary title, and that the contest before the regular committee would involve such an investigation. On appeal by Mr. McLure, the chair was sustained by a partisan vote. This settled the Monrod case, and Via will be temporarily, at least, unseated and Logan (Democrat), will take his place.

Taylor County Case.

The argument in the Taylor county

The argument in the Taylor county county commissioner to certify to Dent's election. The decision sustained the prima facle title of Brohard, the Republican candidate to the seat, and it was this decision on which Secretary of State Dawson certified Brohard up to State Dawson certified Brohard up to be sworn in as the sitting member, pending the decision of the contest.

The response was made by Attorney Holt, for the Democratic claimant, that neither gentleman had a legal certifi-cate in spite of the supreme court de-cision, and that the report should so state. This completed the programme which is preliminary to unseating final-ity of two legally elected Benthlicans.

which is preliminary to unseating finally of two legally elected Republicans. It seems that even supreme court decisions are to be over-ridden.

In the matter of the senate contests, the situation is unchanged, as the committees are not yet appointed and the senate to-day adjourned over to Monday. Democratic senators to the number of one or two, whose titles to seats are rather shaky, are bringing pressure to bear on their Democratic friends in the house not to go too far in the unseating programme and their appeals are having great effect. There the matter will remain until Monday

SHORT SESSIONS

Of Both Houses of the Legislature. The Appointment of Pages and Clerks in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Intelliger CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 13,-The house of delegates met at 10 o'clock. Mr. Cutright moved to appoint a committee to notify the senate that the house is in session and ready to proceed to business. Pending consideration of the motion, Mr. Fisher, Democrat, moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock Saturday, which motion prevailed.

in the senate until 2:40 o'clock The Rev. Mr. Compton offered a prayer. The president announced the appointment of the following named commit-

Committee clerks-Edgar D. Baker, of Randolph; A. C. Holmes, of Poddridge; D: T. McNeil, of Pochontss; T. W. II. Duckwall, of Morgan; E. B. Burke, of Wood: Samuel Hanen, of Marshull; Plerce Campbell, of Cathoun.

the rules.

Clerk Harris announced the appointment of the following named assistant clerks: Stenographers, A. B. Parkhurst, of Charleston, and Louis E. Schrader, of Wheeling Clerks, F. M. Thomas, of Preston; C. W. Bell, of Clay: B. W. Stuck, of Doddridge; A. W. Brock, of Hancock; E. F. Chapman, of Cabell: E. W. McKown, of Itoane.

Resolutions were introduced, authorizing the appointment of an assisting doorkeeper and an additional, page creating two new positions. Resolutions offered yesterday providing for the appointment of a cloak room keeper and ilbrarian were adopted.

The senate adjourned until Monday

A FALSE REPORT

Sent Out That Monday Night's Republican Caucus Call Had Been Withdrawn-it will be Held-Democrats Conspiring to Delay Repub-Breed a Factional Fight-It Won't

story extensively circulated here, tonight, and sent out to many newspapers, to the effect that the Republicans night's senatorial caucus, is entirely ed by all but two senators, who have not yet been seen, and by a large number of delegates. The remainder will

No date has been fixed for the Den ocratic caucus, their policy bellig to delay as long as possible and to secretly conspire through certain agencies to provoke a Republican delay. The reason for this is the hope that delay on the Republican side may lessen the chances of arriving at a choice without a deadlock, which they hope might breed a factional fight. The hope is vain, however, for there is no fasvain, however, for there is no in-tention on the part of the Republican

The movement of some Republicans in the Third and Fourth districts to demand a candidate from that portion are opposing an early caucus. Very few

The call for the caucus on Monday night is in circulation for signatures, but how numerously it will be signed for that date will not be known until to-morrow. The leading candidates, Messrs. Scott and Altinson have agreed upon this date. Messrs. Caldwell. Poffenbarger, Floyd and other gentlemen who are in the field, while in favor of a caucus, differ as to dates and other terms of the call. One of the problems to be faced by those who are in the Third and Fourth district move, which is most likely to spoil the plan, is which of the several candidates they will agree upon for senator. Some of the supporters of the movement, when asked this question refer to Judge Goff, but Judge Goff has forbidden the use of his name, and besides, he happens to be in the First district.

How the Situation Stands.

How the Situation Stands. However, the situation is clearing up

to this extent: hree to five majority on joint ballot af-

eading Democrats.
Third, that the Republican will be

The argument in the Taylor county case was opened by United States District Attorney Joseph D. Gaines, on behalf of Mr. Brohard (Republican). Mr. Gaines made an elaborate argument incorporating the decision of the state supreme court on the position made by Dent, the Democratic claimant, for a mandamus to compel the Republican was appointed to get signature in the was appointed to get signatures in the Central works, and not only gave the thing up in disgust, but declared he was not in sympathy with the move. The Democratic situation is about as I telegraphed last night. Mr. Living-

to part as between candidates, I influence is felt for unity and has

CHILTON SETTLES.

Pays Over \$8,080 to Attorney General Rucker, Thus Clearing Himself of

All Further Liabilities?

pecial Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 13.—Ex-Secretary of State William E. Chilton this evening paid over to the state the ast dollar of his so-called shortage, by giving to Attorney General Rucker a book for \$8,080, squaring the entire ac-

ther liabilities. The news excited much interest when t became circulated, and Mr. Chilton's riends congratulated him on the manner in which he came out of the trouble.

Ex-Commissioner Miller

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 13.-Among old-timers who are here looking on is ex-Commissioner of Internal ing strong, healthy and handsome as ever, and is a great deal joilier since he retired from politics and is engaged in a business, the hierartive rewards of which are greater. Revenue Joseph S. Miller. He is look-

For his Violent Lauguage

His Carefully Prepared Typewritten Statement Which he Left with the Commission Returned to him with a Letter Requesting the Elimination of the Objectionable Words Before it can be Considered by Them-It is Said that Eagan will Consent to the Expurgation - Cabinet Com mends Action of the Commission Present Phase of the Matter Pre cludes a Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The war in resolution of censure on General Engan when he appeared to answer the charges made against the commissary branch of the army by Major General Miles, and returned to him the carefully prepared typewritten statement which he left with the commission after reading it to that body. With its return was sent a letter explaining the reasons for this action and a copy of the resolu-

rdered to be sent to General Eagan; WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1899. Brig. Gen. C. P. Eagan, Commissary General, War Department. Sir:—We respectfully inform you that

ained in the papers submitted should be eliminated and before receiving it as testimony we request that you will revise its language and, if you choose, resubmit it for our consideration. We
herewith return your papers.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) CHARLES DENBY,

Vice President."

Eagan WIII Expurgate.

It was gathered from friends of Gen-eral Eagan to-day that he is prepared to accept the suggestions conveyed in the letter of the war inquiry commission, and will amend his statement so as to exclude the matter complained of. It is said by persons who may be re-garded as authorities in military law garded as authorities in military law that in its present phase the controversy between General Miles and General Eagan is not one that will admit of calling of a court of inquiry. This is entirely apart from the question of the right to call a court martial. In the latter case, under the strict rules of military law, the court would be obliged to take under consideration certain specific charges, such as an attack upon a brother officer and would not be permitted to go beyond that matter, even to the extent of inquiring into the truthfulness of the charges made in the attack.

name implies, has a broader field of ac-tion and might, without being bound closely, inquire into all of the facts, not ndict for trial before a court martia However, as already stated, the best opinion is that at the present phase, a court of inquiry is beyond reach.

GENERAL MILES' POSITION

and Abuse-Never Wanted to Appear Before the Investigation

When it was suggested that the war department was estopped from any proceedings against General Eagan, on the grounds of the protection promised by the President to all witnesses in their testimony before the war investigating commission. General Miles said that there might be some question as to the dividing line between testimony and personal abuse; that in his opinion, any court of justice, or for that matter a police court, would have stopped a witness who had used before it such language as was used before the war commission yesterday.

session. I was obliged as a matter of honesty to answer them and produced official complaints to me as my best reply. Even then, I did not tell them all the facts which I had discovered by my own investigation.

A STAR WITNESS.

General Wood Tells the Story of the Santiago Campaign to War Investigating Committee-Success of Amer

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13 .- Brigadler General Leonard Wood was the star witness before the war investigating commission to-day. His testimony bore on general conditions in the island and he opened with the general statement that never in the history o ful a campaign with so small losses of life. He praised the quality of the much-talked-of beef furnished the army and said that except for some army and said that except for some cans that were tainted and consequent-ly promptly thrown away the beef was of a good quality and he himself had used the meat both in the war and in his own family. General Wood thought every man in

General Wood thought every man in his command, if necessary to the government, would volunteer in service again. No amount of preparation in addition to that which had been made, he said, would have brought about any difference in the amount of sickness, among the army invasion. The difficulties, he said, in getting food to the army were almost insurantable, and the now have any disagreeable or dreadful recollections of the war save such as would result from any hard service which always goes with a war. The suceral Wood, was simply phenom The campaign was very rapid and per haps the extraordinary success was due n large measure to this fact. The Spaniards, he explai

in large measure to this fact.

The Spaniards, he explained, were almost paralyzed and dazed. The loss of Santiago, where the United States forces captured over 23,000 men in all its forces captured over 23,000 men in all its territory, was so complete and rapidly effected that it brought about the surrender of the entire island. As to the war generally he had seen far greater hardships in his Indian campaigns in the west than he had in Cubai. As to the beef he had never noticed anything bad and said the great trouble was the ignorance and superstition of the men. The average soldier, he asserted, does not regard matured meat with any favor.

condition, was taken out of the refrigerators aboard at night, owing to the cold air then, was gotten ashore the daybreak, meantime there would be in intense force and by the time it reached the camp it would be about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. If eaten that night it would be all right. The United States forces at Santiago had unlimited rations and the Spaniards left the city full of food. The popular idea that Santiago was devoid of food and the Spaniards surrendered because they were starving, he said, was not true.

Eagan's Conduct is Considered a Grave Event-War Department Offi-cials Wish the Department Could

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13-Army circles this morning had scarcely recovered from the shock received yester General Eagan. Still, in the consideration of the matter, the officers had reached the point where they began to appreciate the real gravity of the event be discussed lightly, and without due peing one without precedent in the military history of our country. Therefore, there was a notable disinclination on the part of the officials to express for of the case. This was true from Secretary Alger down to the lowest com-missioned officers. But, privately, it was evident that nearly all regretted the incident, and deplored it as calcuthe incident, and deplored it as calculated to injure the whole army. It was pointed out that the immediate effect would be to accentuate more sharply the division of the army into two camps, and thus to injure the chances of the enactment of legislation favorable to the military establishment.

ment.

The sober second judgment of the coolest minds on both sides, meaning by that the friends of General Eagan and the friends of General Eagan and the friends of General Miles, are inclined to the opinion that no action will follow yesterday's cruption. It has already been intimated at army headquarters, accepting theoretically General Eagan's disclaimer of his responsibility to the major general commanding the major general of the army as binding, that this places the responsibility for anything he says or does on the department.

President's Solemn Promise.

President's Solemn Promise.

The department, however, is stopped from action in this case, no matter what the inclination of the officials might be, by the fact that the President has be, by the fact that the President has given his solemn promise to protect the witnesses who might appear before the war investigating committee from the consequences of any testimony they might give there. He was compelled to give this pledge at the beginning of the investigation, by the open intimations in certain quarters that army officers would not dare to testify to all they knew that would reflect upon the administration of the war department. When General Miles made his first statement before the commission, in which he spake of embalmed beef as being furnished the soldiers, General Eagan resented this, but found upon sounding the officials of the department that he could not prefer charges against General Miles of slandering him, as he desired to do, because the President's promise protected the commanding general, as well as all the other witnesses. This led to General Eagan's attempt, by a letter, addressed to General Miles, to learn if he had said the things published in the newspapers as part of his testimony.

Eagan's Purpose.

The purpose was to secure a repetition if resemble and convention of the commission. given his solemn promise to protect

The purpose was to secure a repetition, if possible, outside of the commission's chambers, of the offensive statewhich are greater.

Contested Clerkship.

Special Dispatch to the intelligencer.
MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 15.—
The contested election case from Lewis county. West Virginia, was brought here, and is being argued by counsel here, and is being argued by counsel here, and is being argued by counsel. As Bennett. The contest is for the off-case is that of W. W. Lightburn vs. E. Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—The war investigating commission probably will close the taking of testimony, rave that of Surgeon Dalg. Who is ill, or the first of the country count. The attorneys are W. Drannan and W. B. McGary for W. B. McGary for W. McGary for ments, in which case the foundation, General Eagan thought, might have

the army, the secretary of war nor any army officer or war department official can take cognizance of it.

There was only silence and desertion in the army headquarters and in the inspector general's office. Neither General Breckinridge were at their desks, in spite of the fact that the commanding general is a hard worker, and usually is on hand promptly after the department opens.

A Homely Proverb.

None of their subordinates were inclined to discuss the events of yester-

clined to discuss the events of yester-day except to guardedly say that they

wished the war department could wash its linen indoors." This homely proverb was made use of by three prominent officials, who declined to say anything for publication.

General Eagan was at work in his office promptly as usual. He refused office promptly as usual. He refused to say anything beyond what he had given to the war commission yesterday, saying that his statment then was a full declaration of his feelings and his beliefs. It, was an official utterance, he said, made to the body which had a right to hear it, and he declined to enter into an ex post facto newspaper war.

enter into an ex post facto newspaper war.

It was stated at the war department to-day that orders have been issued to Inspector General Breckinridge to proceed to Porto Rico and Cuba for a thorough inspection of the army camps there. The idea is ridiculed that this order has any connecion with the beef investigation set on foot by General Miles, and now being prosecuted by the inspector general's office. In the inspector general's office, was in any way a continuation of the policy that had made General Breckingting the first, and for a long time the only major general of volunteers to be mustered out of the service and reduced

only major general of volunteers to be mustered out of the service and reduced to his original rank in the regular

CABINET COMMENDS

The Action of War Investigating Commission in Returning Com-missary General Eagan's Manu-script.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- At to-day's cabinet meeting a large share of the time was consumed in a discussion of General Eagan's testimony before the war investigating committee yesterday. The cabinet members, however, were unusually reticent with respect to what was said, and-declined to express any opinion as to what, if anything, was done in the matter, which is now in the hands of the President and Secretary Alger. Nevertheless, all members of the cabinet commended the action of the committee in declining to receive the manuscript of General Eagan's testimony until the objectionable opithets have been expurgated.

There is no doubt that the President deeply regrets the incident, and it is almost certain that official comizance of the matter will be taken very soon. The question was discussed of how far General Eagan may be entitled to immunity from punishment under the recent public statements of the secretary dent, to the effect that all witnesses appearing before the committee would be protected in their rights and positions, General Eagan's testimony before the

pearing before the committee would protected in their rights and positi regardless of whom their testimon might be directed against.

ROOSEVELT'S REPORT On Bad Beef Sustains General Miles

Contention as to Quality.
ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Governo Roosevelt stated to-day that he had written a letter to Major General Miles concerning the condition of the meat furnished during the Santiago expedition. General Miles, at Washington, has

regiment of Rough Riders, submitted a report to the war department in September last, which contained practically the same account of the condition of the beef as was set forth in his letter to General Miles.

The governor, in his letter, stated that four kinds of beef were furnished to the Rough Riders from the time they left Florida for Cuba until their return. The first of these was corned beef. Its quality was good. The salt in the mean seasoned the other articles of food and the men found it quite palatable. The second kind was canned roast beef, which was without finyor or taste and would turn the stomachs of those who are it. It was stringy and tough and without any qualities which would render it a fit article of food. There was but one way in which the men could eat it, and that was by making it into a stew. Fresh vegetables were not also a stew. Fresh vegetables were not al

ways obtainable and stews could be made only occasionally. When the Rough Riders left Tampa a When the Rough Riders left Tampa a large quantity of specially prepared beef was placed aboard the transport on which they embarked. This beef was in quarters and was stored in the forward end of the transport. It had been prepared by some special process, unknown to Colonel Roosevelt, but supposed to be with some form of solution. The transport was out from Tampa but a few hours when this beef, began to smell. The stench was so great that the men avoided the forward end of the transport as much as possible. The

the men avoided the forward end of the transport as much as possible. The meat could not be caten and it was thrown into the occan. The fourth kind of beef was served to the Rough Riders at Santiago after July 25. It was of a good quality and was brought to Cuba in special steamers with retrigerator facilities.

Governor Roosevelt's official report was accompanied by reports of the quartermaster and surgeon of the regiment and those of several capitalus. Governor Roosevelt is known to greatly regret the turn the trouble in the war department seems to be taking, as he feels that it is not so important to its the blame as it is to prevent the recurrence of the conditions that gave recurrence of the conditions that gav rise to the controversy.

Easily Satisfied.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The revisionist or-gans to-day express satisfaction at yeaterday's debate in the chamber of tleputies, and point out that the deputie, were almost unanimous in severely criticising the conduct of M. Quesne criticising the conduct of M. Quesney de Beaurepaire in resigning the presidency of the civil division of the court of cassation and multing charges against his associates.

The autionalist and auti-revisionist newspapers call the sixting sterile, and declare the order of the day solved nothing. Several of the newspapers express the opinion that the debate will have to be renewed.

A Long. Honorable and Blameless
Public Career Ended—For Eighteen
Years He Has Been One of the Most
Prominent Figures in Congress.
The Author of the Best Tariff Bill
Ever Passed—He was Also Identified With All the Important Legislation of the Past Fifteen Years—A
Strong Friend of Merchant Marine
Interests—His Private Life Without Stain or Blemish.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12—Hon.
Nelson Diagley, of Maine, leader of the
Republican side on the floor of the
house of representatives and representing the second congressional district of

bouse of representatives and representing the second congressional district of
Maine in that body died here to-night
at half-past 10 o'clock, of heart failure,
resulting from extreme weakness due to resulting from extreme weakness due to Couble pneumonia. He was unconscious during most of the day and death came quietly without consciousness being regained. There were present at the time Mrs. Dingley, Miss Edith Dingley, Messra, E. N. and A. H. Dingley. sons of the deceased, Mr. James C. has been attending him throughout his illness, and the two nurses. To within a few hours before ble death. illness, and the two nurses. To within a few hours before his death, the family firmly believed, as they have throughout his illness, that Mr. Dingley would recover, and it was only when it became apparent that he was dying that they gathered at his bedside. While the past few days have given meat hope of recovery, the progress of the disease had made the patient dangerously, wask and had welcooks.

gerously weak and had seriously af-fected his heart. Late last night and again this morning Mr. Dingley had a of heart failure as the day progressed and the strongest stimulants were administered, but without effects. He failed perceptibly during the afternoon and

quiries at the hotel at which he resided, as to his condition.

The Hamilton House, where Mr. Ding-ley resided, has been the resort for a number of years for most jet the con-gressional contingent from Maine and gressional contingent from Majne and it was here that Mr. Dinglegy spent all of the past sixteen years of his life when his congressional duttes called him to Washington. He occupied norms on the second floor and had with him ils wife and daughter, the sons being

here but little.

The funeral will be conducted at the house of representatives, on Monday next. The body will be taken to the house at 10 o'clock, and there lie in state until, noon, when services will be conducted in the presence of the house and senate.

senate.
At 4:20 in the afternoon the funeral railroad for Lewiston, Me., arriving there at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Further services will be held at the family residence in Lewiston on Wednesday. The interment will be in that city. The service in the house of representatives proheby, will be conducted.

AN HONORABLE CAREER.

Sketch of the Tariff Champion's Life.

gress from the Second congressional district of Maine since 1881, was born in Dunham, Androscoggin county, Me., in his grandfather's farmhouse, on the banks of the Androscoggin river, Feb-

ruary 15, 1832, son of Nelson and Jane (Lambert) Dingley. At seventeen he taught, a winter school in the town of China, fourteen miles from home, and he continued to teach winters while fitting for college. teach winters while fitting for college. Entered Waterville college, (now Colby University), in 1851, he remained there a year and a half and then became a student of Dartmouth college, from which institution he graduated in 1855. After leaving college Mr. Dingley studied haw in 1855-6, with Merrill and Fessenden, of Auburn, N. Y., and in the latter year he decided to become a journalist, for which profession he always manifested a decided taste. In September, 1856, he purchased the Lewiston Journal, of which he had been practically the editor while studying law ton Journal, of which he had been practically the editor while studying Inw and to which in 1861 he added a daily edition. In 1861, at the are of twenty-nine, he was elected representative from Auburn to the state legislature, in which body he at once took high rank, was re-elected in 1862 and chosen speaker of the house at the session of 1862. In 1855 he removed to Lewiston, where a few months after be was elected to the legislature and with the opening of the legislature and with the opening of the legislature and with the opening of the legislative session of 1864 was unanimously re-elected speakers, He was elected to the house twice, subsequently but declined the speakership, preferring to be on the floor, and In 1873 Mr. Dingley was elected groundly and pricty. In 1874 he was re-elected at over 12,000, declining a third nomination in 1875, He

was one of the Republican national con-vention in 1876 and served on the con-mittee on resolutions and was one of the sub-committee of divi who drafted the platform. Beginning of National Career.

congressional career the country was disturbed on the question of the extension of charters of the national bank association. He immediately identified himself with a bill for the extension of the charters of the banks and in the face of much opposition helped fight the bill through. The appendion to the resumption of specie payments had not been dissipated and Mr. Dingley had no small part in befriending the government in its policy. But it is difficult to some

strong friendship for Mr. Dingley sine ruritan stock but his intellectual ability came from his mother, a woman educated far beyond her station or the average of cultivation in those days, When William P. Frye was elevated to the senate Mr. Dingley was sent to

the seed which he had been sowing for so many years was in congenial soil. All that he had gathered of turiff knowledge, financial facts and theories and of systems of government had prepared him for forging at once into congressional circles at once.

Mr. Dingley was not an orator. He lacked the physical presence, the development of throat and chest and quality of voice which make men orators. None the less all the members listened when he grose to speak. He had a wonderfully lucid way of asserting facts, going at once to the heart of every contested point. He also had a remarkable faculty of presenting an argument. His mind was logical to the highest degree. Had he followed the law and been promoted to the bench he would have made a famous judge, for his mental sight enabled him to see through any littegated question with great clearness and his decisions would have been embertices.

Although living in Washington eighteen years Mr. Dingley was never caught in the whirlpool of dissipation. He loved society, but he did not allow it to become his master. He was generally in bed every night at 10 o'clock, and at work by 7 in the morning, an hour when nearly all Washington sleeps. He knew, too, how to conserve his forces. He hever let his work get behind hand. Everything he did was done in order and his systematic way made his burden lighter.

Mr. Dingley was a home body. He would rather read or see his friends than to stir out of the house. Although his reading was largely of a serious character, he had a sense of humor and was fond of Mark Twalin's books. Mr. Dingley was a laways a prohibitionist.

Dingley was always a prohibitionist For many years he was president of the AN HONORABLE CAREER.

Sketch of the Tariff Champion's Life.
From an Humble Beginning He was also a church goer, belonging to the Congregational church. His Gase to Emilience and Honor in His State and the Nation.

Nelson Dingley, fr., governor of Malne in 1874-75 and a member of Confourth, Albert, is in Colorado

THE WRONG RIGHTED.

Judge Mackey Now Legally Married to Miss Porterfield, of Charles Town, W. Va.-Wife No 1 Secured a

Divorce. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., Jan. 13. -Judge Thomas Jefferson Mackey, who was indicted at the November term of the circuit court of Jefferson county for bigamy, and whose case was continued until the next term of the court, was to-day taken before Judge E. Boyd Faulkner, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000 for his appearance at the next term of court. He has been confined in jail in this place since lark October.

since last October.

A short time ago Judge Mackey re-A short time ago Judge Mackey received intelligence from Wife No. I who resides in New York, that she had been granted a divorce by the New York court of common pleas. On the 19th of last July he married Miss Katherine Porterfield, a well known society lady of this place, and shortly thereafter his arrest followed, and he was indicted for bigamy. Since his arrest Wife No. 2 has been residing in this place, with her parents. A marriage license was issued to them yesterday and the ceremony was performed this evening, at the home of the bride. treday and the ceremony was performed this evening, at the home of the bride. Wife No. 1, of New York, was Miss Sarah Curtin, of Connecticut, who belonged to a well known family. It is not thought that the charge against Judge Mackey will be pushed vigorously, as the wrong has been righted, and it will be difficult to obtain testlinony against him, the chief winess residing out of this state.

Mackey was judge of the Sixth circuit, in South Carolina, for sixteen years, and is also well known in Washington and New York.

Must pay Up.

LISBON, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Considerable excitement has been caused here mong the stockholders of the defunct First National Bank by a notice from the stockholders of the appropriate configuration.

AFFAIRS CRITICAL

THE REBELS CONCENTRATED

On the Outskirts of the City, and Their Leaders Have Issued Strict Orders to act Only on the Defensive. Aguinaldo Republishes a Second Manifesto, but it Fell Flat-An Accident Might Precipitate Trouble, But the Fear of an Attack on the City by Ansurgents is Ridiculous. Americans Absolutely Control the

is undoubtedly critical, but Major Conthere is no such certainty of trouble as trated on the outskirts of the town, and

Manila is ridiculous as the Americans aldo has re-published the second man-General Otis, which was recalled on its

excitement due to a passing fear on the

vas imminent. It is possible that the Filipines after

SPANISH CORTES

Will Convene Soon to Butify the for the Release of Spanish Pris-

premier, will convene the cortes for January 25 or 30, and will immediately ask a ratification of the peace treaty. The debate which is expected, will last

Spain has again reminded the Washington government of the undertuking on the part of the United States peace commissioners with regard to Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos and has asked a prompt reply. The newspapers alloge that the Americans have requested the Spaniards not to withdraw the Spanish troops from Mindanao, the southernmost island of the Philippines, before the arrival of the Americans there, so

lowing official dispatch from Manila; "The American troops here, who were ordered to Hollo, mutinied and refused to start. General Miller has been or-dered to abandon Hollo and return to Manila. All the American troops have been ordered to concentrate here, the situation being of the gravest charac-ter."

Sailed for Manila.

United Mine Workers

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 13 .- Not until the fifth day did the convention of the United Mine Workers' of America get down to business and even to-day not much was accomplished because of the tediousness of balloting. The princinal features of the day's proceedings pointment of committees. Balloting for pointment of committees. Balloting low officers proceeded throughout the day, as fast as the credential committee re-ported delegates eligible to vote. It is probable the result will be reached to-morrow morning.

probable the result will be reached to-morrow morning.

One of the most interesting reports was that of W. C. Pearce, secretary-treasurer. He gave a detailed report of the receipts and expenditures showing that there was \$22,50 31 in the treasthat there was \$22,50 at in the treasury. He reported that the locals organized and reorganized during the past year, were as follows: Pennsylvania, 60; Ohlo, 19; Indiana, 11; Illiadia, 72; Indian Territory, 12; Kansas, 7; Arkansas, 9; Kentucky, 23; Tennessee, 13; Alabansa, 11; Michigan, 2; Iowa, 18, and West Virginia, 3, a total of 277.

The number of locals in good standing January 1, 1896, is 628, with a total membership of 54,771. The report was greeted with rounds of applause.

The convention adjourned at 6,20 to meet again at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning.

morning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.-The WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. is.—The bureau of statistics to-day made public its monthly statement of exports of breadstuffs, provisions, including cattle and hogs, cotton and mineral olls. The statement shows a remarkable expunsion of our export trade in these things for the calendar year 1898, the total being \$789.667.381, against \$693.510.

Weather Forecast for To-day

tce clerks and pages:

EAGAN CENSURED

By War Investigating Commission icans Phenomenal.

AGAINST GENERAL MILES.

tion passed to-day.

The following is the text of the letter

Sir:—We respectfully inform you that after your testimony was read yesterday, the following resolution was unanimously passed:
""Moved that the commission receive General Eagan's testimony without comment, that it be not printed at once, but held for the consideration of the commission. Carried." Having now considered the questions involved we have determined that in many instances the vituperative language used by you was not such as ought to have been addressed as a witness to this board. We think that the personal attacks and irrelevant statements contained in the papers submitted should

IN ARMY CIRCLES.

Dividing Line Between Testimony

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-General Miles when asked to-day what official action, if any, would be taken, regardng General Eagan's attack, replied tha he had not made any statement on the subject and did not intend to foreca When it was suggested that the war de

guage as was used before the war com-mission yesterday.

General Miles said: "I did not want to appear before the war commission in the first place. When they wrote me suggesting that I voluntarily appear be-fore them, I replied that I believed it to be for the best interests of the service for mp not to volunteer any testimony. When I was ordered before the com-mission and they asked me concerning certain facts that I then had in my pos-session. I was obliged as a matter of

ply. Even them, it had discovered by my own investigation.

This inquiry was carried on quietly through the proper branches of the war department and was begun as a matter of duty by the commanding general after the receipt of an immense number of compaints. That investigation is still being prosecuted, and I still think, as I said before, that it would have been inuch better had the officers of the war department who have in charge the care and proper feeding of the soldiers, been allowed to attend to these matters quietly in their own way." quietly in their own way."

General Eagan when seen said he had